SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

In CONGRESS, May 6, 1778.

WHEREAS Congreſs have received, from their Commiſſioners at the Court of France, copies of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, and of a Treaty of Alliance, between the Crown of France and theſe United States, duly entered into and executed at Paris on the 6th day of February laſt, by a Miniſter properly authoriſed by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty on the one part, and the ſaid Commiſſioners on the other part: AND WHEREAS the ſaid treaties have been maturely conſidered and unanimouſly ratified and confirmed by Congreſs. In which ſaid treaty of Amity and Commerce are the articles following, *to wit.*

ARTICLE VI. The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall endeavour, by all the means in his power, to protect and defend all veſſels and the effects belonging to the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, being in his ports, havens, roads, or on the ſeas near to his countries, iſlands, cities or towns; and to recover, and reſtore to the right owners, their agents or attornies, all ſuch veſſels and effects which ſhall be taken within his juriſdiction; and the ſhips of war of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or any convoy ſailing under his authority, ſhall upon all occaſions take under their protection all veſſels belonging to the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, and holding the ſame courſe, or going the ſame way, and ſhall defend ſuch veſſels, as long as they hold the ſame courſe, or go the ſame way, againſt all attacks, force and violence, in the ſame manner as they ought to protect and defend the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King.

ARTICLE VII. In like manner the ſaid United States, and their ſhips of war, ſailing under their authority, ſhall protect and defend, conformably to the tenor of the preceding article, all the veſſels and effects belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and uſe all their endeavours to recover, and cauſe to be reſtored, the ſaid veſſels and effects that ſhall have been taken within the juriſdiction of the ſaid United States, or any of them.

ARTICLE XIV. The merchant ſhips of either of the parties which ſhall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other ally, and concerning whoſe voyage and the ſpecies of goods on board her there ſhall be juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high ſeas as in the ports and havens, not only [illegible] have been prohibited as contraband.

ARTICLE XV. If, by the prohibiting of the aboveſaid certificates, the other party diſcover there are any of thoſe ſorts of goods which are prohibited and declared contraband, and conſigned for a port under the obedience of his enemy, it ſhall not be lawful to break up the hatches of ſuch ſhip, or to open any cheſt, coffers, packs, caſks, or any other veſſels found therein, or to remove the ſmalleſt parcels of her goods, whether ſuch ſhip belongs to the ſubjects of France, or the inhabitants of the ſaid United States, unleſs the lading be brought on ſhore in the preſence of the officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an inventory thereof made, but there ſhall be no allowance to ſell, exchange or alienate the ſame in any manner, until after that due and lawful proceſs ſhall have been had againſt ſuch prohibited goods, and the Court of Admiralty ſhall, by ſentence pronounced, have confiſcated the ſame; ſaving always, as well the ſhip itſelf, as any other goods found therein, which by this treaty are to be eſteemed free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being as it were infected by the prohibited goods, much leſs ſhall they be confiſcated as lawful prize; but if not the whole cargoe, but only part thereof, ſhall conſiſt of prohibited or contraband goods, and the commander of the ſhip ſhall be ready and willing to deliver them to the captor, who has diſcovered them, in ſuch caſe, the captor, having received thoſe goods, ſhall forthwith diſcharge the ſhip, and not hinder her by any means freely to proſecute the voyage on which ſhe was bound; but in caſe the contraband merchandize cannot be all received on board the veſſel of the captor, then the captor may, notwithſtanding the offer of delivering him the contraband goods, carry the veſſel into the neareſt port, agreeable to what is above directed.

ARTICLE XVI. On the contrary it is agreed, That whatever ſhall be found to be laden by the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, on a ſhip belonging to the enemies of the other, or to their ſubjects, the wholy, or [illegible] it be not of the ſort of prohibited goods, may be confiſcated, in the ſame manner as if it belonged to the enemy; except ſuch goods and merchandize as were put on board ſuch ſhip before the declaration of war, or were ſo after ſuch declaration, if ſo be it were done without the knowledge of ſuch declaration; ſo that the goods of the ſubjects and people of either party, whether they be of the nature of ſuch as are prohibited or otherwiſe, which as aforeſaid were put on board any ſhip belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the ſame, without the knowledge of it, ſhall no ways be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored without delay to the proprietors demanding the ſame; ſo as that, if the ſaid merchandize be contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any port belonging to the enemy; the two contracting parties agreeing, that the term of two months being paſt after the declaration of war, their reſpective ſubjects, from whatever part of the world they come, ſhall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE XVII. And that more effectual care may be taken for the ſecurity of the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, that they ſuffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ſhips of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and of the ſaid United States, and all their ſubjects and inhabitants, ſhall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other ſide; and if they act to the contrary, they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall moreover be bound to make ſatisfaction for all matter of damage, and the intereſt thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their perſons and goods.

ARTICLE XX. If any ſhip belonging to either of the parties, their people or ſubjects, ſhall within the coaſts or dominions of the other ſtick upon the ſands, or be wrecked, or ſuffer any other damage, all friendly aſſiſtance and relief ſhall be given to the perſons ſhipwrecked, or ſuch as ſhall be in danger thereof, and letters of ſafe conduct ſhall likewiſe be given to them for their free and quiet paſſage from thence, and the return of every one to his own country.

ARTICLE XXI. In caſe the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, with their ſhipping, whether public and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced thro' ſtreſs of weather, purſuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent neceſſity for ſeeking of ſhelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports belonging to the other party, they ſhall be received and treated with all humanity and kindneſs; and enjoy all friendly protection and help; and they ſhall be permitted to refreſh and provide themſelves at reaſonable rates with victuals, and all things needful for the ſuſtenance of their perſons, or reparation of their ſhips, and conveniency of their voyage; and they ſhall no ways be detained or hindered from returning out of the ſaid ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they pleaſe, without any let or hindrance.

ARTICLE XXV. It ſhall be lawful for all and ſingular the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, to ſail with their ſhips with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandize laden thereon, from any port, to the places of thoſe who now are or hereafter ſhall be at enmity with the Moſt Chriſtian King or the United States. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the ſubjects and inhabitants aforeſaid to ſail with the ſhips and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the places, ports and havens of thoſe who are the enemies of both or either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, not only directly from the [illegible] but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame Prince or under ſeveral: And it is hereby ſtipulated that free ſhips ſhall alſo give a freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt, which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the confederates, although the whole laden, or any part thereof, ſhould appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted: It is alſo agreed in like manner, that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, with this effect, that, altho' they be enemies to either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ſhip, unleſs they are ſoldiers, and in the actual ſervice of the enemies.

ARTICLE XXVI. This liberty of navigation and commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting thoſe only which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods ſhall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs with their fuſes, and other things belonging to them, cannon ball, gun-powder, match, balls, ſwords, lances, ſpears, halberts, mortars, petards, granadoes, ſalt-petre, muſkets, muſket ball, bucklers, helmets, breaſt-plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming ſoldiers, muſket reſts, belts, horſes with their furniture, and all other warlike inſtruments whatever. Theſe merchandizes which follow ſhall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods, that is to ſay, all ſorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, ſilk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the ſpecies whereof they are uſed to be made, gold and ſilver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, braſs, coals, as alſo wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulſe, tobacco, and likewiſe all manner of ſpices, ſalted and ſmoaked fleſh, ſalted fiſh, cheeſe and butter, beer, oils, wines, ſugars, and all ſorts of ſalts, and in general all proviſions which ſerve for the nouriſhment of mankind and the ſuſtenance of life; furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, ſails, ſail-cloths, anchors, and any parts of anchors, alſo ſhips-timbers, planks, boards and beams, of what trees ſoever, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ſhips, and all other goods whatſoever, which have not been worked into the form of any inſtrument or thing prepared for war by land or by ſea, ſhall not be reputed contraband, much leſs ſuch as have been already wrought and made up for any other uſe; all which ſhall be wholly reckoned among free goods, as likewiſe all other merchandizes and things, which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods, ſo that they may be tranſported and carried in the freeſt manner by the ſubjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, ſuch towns or places being only excepted, as are at that time beſieged, blocked up, or inveſted.

ARTICLE XXVII. To the end that all manner of diſſentions and quarrels may be avoided and removed, as to prizes and the other [illegible] of the parties is hereby [illegible] and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects or people of the other ally muſt be furniſhed with ſea letters or paſſports, expreſſing the name, property and burden of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of habitation of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the parties; which paſſport ſhall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. It ſhall likewiſe be recalled every year, that is, if the ſhip happens to return home within the ſpace of a year. It is likewiſe agreed, that ſuch ſhips being laden, are to be provided not only with paſſports as abovementioned, but alſo with certificates, containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound, that ſo it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the ſame; which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed form; and if any one ſhall think it fit or adviſeable to examine the ſaid certificates the perſon to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do ſo.

ARTICLE XXIX. If the ſhips of the ſaid ſubjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties ſhall be met with, either ſailing along the coaſts, or on the high ſeas, by any ſhips of war of the other, or by any privateers, the ſaid ſhips of war, or privateers, for the avoiding of any diſorder, ſhall remain out of cannon ſhot, and may ſend their boats on board the merchant ſhip which they ſhall ſo meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall exhibit his paſſport concerning the property of the ſhip, made out according to the form inſerted in this preſent treaty; and the ſhip, when ſhe ſhall have ſhewed ſuch paſſport, ſhall be free and at liberty to purſue her voyage, ſo as it ſhall not be lawful to moleſt or ſearch her in any manner, or to give her chace, or force her to quit her intended courſe.

Form of the Paſſports and Letters, which are to be given to the Ships and Barques, according to the 27th article of this Treaty.

To ALL who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents GREETING.

IT is hereby made known, that leave and permiſſion has been given to maſter and commander of the ſhip called of the town of burthen tons or thereabout, lying at preſent in the port and haven of and bound for laden with after that his ſhip has been viſited and before ſetting to ſea, as maritime affairs, that the ſaid ſhip belongs to one or more of the ſubjects of the all whereof ſhall be put at the end of theſe preſents, as likewiſe that he will keep, and cauſe to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a liſt, ſigned and atteſted, containing the names and ſir-names, the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ſhip, and of all who ſhall embark on board her, whom he ſhall not take on board without the knowledge and permiſſion of the officers of the marine; and in every port or haven where he ſhall enter with his ſhip, he ſhall ſhew this preſent leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and ſhall give a faithful account to them of what paſſed and was done during his voyage; and he ſhall carry the colours, arms and enſigns of the King, or United States, during his voyage. In witneſs whereof, we have ſigned theſe preſents, and put the ſeal of our arms thereunto, and cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by at the day of Anno Domini

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the ſaid treaty may be well and faithfully performed and kept on the part and behalf of theſe United States, RESOLVED, That all Captains, Commanders, and other Officers and Seamen, belonging to any of the veſſels of war of theſe United States, or any of them, or of any private armed veſſels commiſſioned by Congreſs, and all other the ſubjects of theſe United States, do govern themſelves ſtrictly in all things according to the above recited articles, and that they do afford the ſame aid and protection to the perſons, commerce and property of the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as is due to the perſons, commerce and property of the inhabitants of theſe United States. AND FURTHER, IT IS RECOMMENDED to all the inhabitants of theſe States, to conſider the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty as their brethren and friends, and that they behave towards them with the regard and attention due to the ſubjects of a GREAT PRINCE, who, with the beſt magnanimity and wiſdom, hath treated with theſe United States on terms of perfect equality and mutual advantage, thereby conſulting himſelf THE PROTECTOR OF THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WILLIAM HALL,

HAS FOR SALE, at his Houſe in Reading, near the Court-houſe.

BOOKS and STATIONARY; among which are, Scotch and Watts's pſalms by the dozen, neat Turkey prayer books, parchment and pounce, paper hangings, &c. Doctor Hill's genuine patent medicines; tincture of ſpleenwort for hypochondriacal diſorders; elixir of Pardons for the gout and rheumatiſm, &c. tincture of lags for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and ſo give quick, &c. eſſence of water-dock for ſcurvy and all outbreaking diſorders, &c. eſſence of honey for coughs and conſumptions, &c. &c.

LEAD WORKS.

WANTED, a Perſon of good Character, who underſtands caſting and caſting of LEAD [illegible] to the Furnace, [illegible]

DANIEL [illegible] at York-Town.

From the London Evening Post *of January 3d.*

The following is the [illegible] was sent to [illegible] the United States of America.

"To the Right Hon. LORD NORTH, *First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Principal Minister of the King of Great-Britain.*—

"MY LORD,

"FROM motives of duty, and an earneſt deſire of mitigating the calamities of war, we propoſed, near a year ſince, to the King of Great-Britain's Ambaſſador [illegible] an exchange of priſoners in Europe. The anſwer [illegible] received muſt have been made known to your Lordſhip, and the world will judge of its decency. It would have been honourable for that noble Lord, and happy for mankind, who have ſince ſuffered unneceſſarily, if he had conſidered that moderation is the mark of wiſdom, and humanity an ornament to the higheſt ſtation. Theſe were the ſentiments at leaſt which have governed the Congreſs and people of the United States. They have wiſhed that this war, into which they entered with reluctance, might be diſtinguiſhed by the humanity with which it was conducted; and that compaſſion might heal the wounds that were inflicted. The records of Congreſs, my Lord, are filled with proofs of tender care and attention, not only to the wants, but to the comfort and accommodation of their priſoners.

"We have wiſhed in vain to find ſuch inſtances in the acts of the Britiſh government, for unhappily all we have ſeen on this ſubject is, the public declaration of the Governor and General who was choſen to commence this war, that the American officers and ſoldiers ſhould be treated with equal indignity, and all devoted, without diſtinction, to the moſt ignominous fate, in terms too low for us to repeat. We have never heard of this proceeding having been cenſured by the government from which he derived his authority. Neither has the invitation to the Indian ſavages, at a public treaty, to drink the blood, and feaſt upon the body of thoſe whom you called your ſubjects, been ever diſavowed.

"It is an univerſal complaint, that the practices of thoſe in authority under you, have been conformable to the principles of theſe public acts.

"Col. Parker, a gentleman of rank, was thrown into a common goal in Boſton, covered over with wounds, where he periſhed unpitied, for want of the common comforts which his ſituation and humanity required.

"Col. Ethan Allen was dragged, in chains, from Canada to England, from England to Ireland, from Ireland to Carolina, and from thence to New-York; at a time when the officers taken from you, in the ſame expedition, were treated not only with lenity, but every poſſible indulgence.

"The barbarous treatment of Mr. Lovel, in Boſton, has no parallel. Of the priſoners made in Fort Waſhington, two thirds of them periſhed by the unexampled cruelty and rigours of their captivity. Even in England, the ſeverities which the American priſoners ſuffer are, according to the teſtimony of every one we have ſeen, of the moſt grievous kind. Stripes have been inflicted on ſome, to make them commit the deepeſt of all crimes, the fighting againſt the liberties of their country. Numbers are now groaning in bondage in Africa and India, to which they were compelled by menaces of an immediate ignominious death; as contrary to every rule of war among civilized nations, as to every dictate of humanity.

"It is with the greateſt regret we mention theſe cruelties. For the honour of humanity we hope they will not be committed again. Your Lordſhip muſt know, that it is in the power of thoſe we have the honour to repreſent to make ample retaliation upon the numerous priſoners of all ranks in their poſſeſſion; and we warn and beſeech you not to render it their indiſpenſible duty. Upwards of 500 Britiſh ſeamen have been generouſly treated, ſet at liberty by our cruizers in theſe ſeas, and ſent at the public expence to their country. We truſt, you will think yourſelves bound to diſmiſs an equal number of ſeamen, taken in the ſervice of the United States.

"We alſo deſire, that a perſon appointed by us may have permiſſion to furniſh the ſubjects of the United States, who are in your priſons, with the neceſſaries they may want from time to time; and that a general cartel may be immediately ſettled, by which the unfortunate on both ſides may be relieved as ſoon as poſſible from the miſeries of impriſonment.

"We muſt beg a ſpeedy anſwer, that we may tranſmit, without delay, the determination of your court to our conſtituents.

"We have the honour to be, with the higheſt reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,

And moſt humble ſervants,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

SILAS DEANE,

ARTHUR LEE,

Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary from the Independent and United States of America."

Paſſy, near Paris, Dec. 12, 1777.

The anſwer received from government the 3d of January, 1778, on the ſubject of the American priſoners, is to the following effect:

"His Majeſty's ſervants do not approve of the propoſal of inſpectors. They underſtand the eſtabliſhment of the priſoners to be what is uſual and proper in ſuch caſes; if there has been any neglect, they have given ſtrict orders to have it rectified, and they will always be ready to redreſs any complaints that ſhall be made. The priſoners ſhall be permitted to receive, under proper regulations, any charitable donations in their favour. Beſides this, government are diſpoſed, and have it in their intentions, as opportunity ſhall offer, to exchange them in America againſt Britiſh priſoners there. If any complaints are made through the hands of Mr. Hartley, or through any other proper channel, they will be taken into conſideration, according to the caſe, and redreſſed."

The Speech of the Right Hon. the Earl of ABINGDON, *in the Houſe of Lords, on Thurſday, the* 11*th of December,* 1777.

"My Lords,

"I juſt come up from the country, as I ſuppoſed, to do, with the reſt of your Lordſhips, our buſineſs in Parliament; but I find that we are already met here to act in order to be firſt about our buſineſs into the country, as if the buſineſs of Parliament was not our buſineſs, and that we are aſſembled only to do the buſineſs of others. Supplies are voted, and, at this tremendous conjuncture of events, there is, it ſeems, no further buſineſs of the great CONSTITUTIONAL Council of the nation.

"But, my Lords, before I go, I will leave one word be-

[illegible] D O N.

[illegible] year's arrears will be [illegible] and on Sunday [illegible] amounting to 7s. 7d. [illegible] American war, theſe arrears [illegible] fortnight or three weeks.

[illegible] opinion from [illegible] man troops, that [illegible] creaſed the value of [illegible] they ſold for fifty [illegible] two thirds of what

Anecdote.—Laſt winter [illegible] was at Bath, and meeting Burgoyne in one [illegible] rooms, he aſked if he propoſed to go next ſummer to Albany thro' the Lakes? Certainly; replied the other.—"Why then, ſaid Wilkes, you will as certainly be taken priſoner by Arnold; therefore, pray accept a letter from me to Hancock."—"Sir, ſaid Burgoyne, no man's recommendation would be more acceptable to me on all occaſions; but I am well aſſured I ſhall have no uſe for your friendſhip at this time."

Notwithſtanding the Americans have been ſtigmatized in the beginning of the war, as *cowards* and *poltroons*, yet theſe *cowards* and *poltroons* have diſgraced our Britiſh Generals more than any foreign enemy yet has done in the annals of our hiſtory; one being taken *without his breeches*, the other obliged to *lay down his arms*.

Tho' Mr. Burgoyne is much praiſed for his *dramatic abilities*, a correſpondent obſerves Major General Gates has the *advantage* of him even in that reſpect, as the former was never able to riſe above a *farce*, whilſt the latter has executed a very *affecting tragedy*.

Dec. 26. A military correſpondent ſays, that it is impoſſible to raiſe, appoint and diſcipline the *Manchester rebels*, and other *Jacobites*, time enough for next ſummer's campaign in America; and therefore the *ſecret* view of government, in encouraging theſe people to take arms, is founded in ſome *latent* deſign againſt the liberties of this country.

Another correſpondent ſays, a majority of the Church, the Law, and the Parliament, being *devoted* to the Miniſtry, thoſe who are friends to the Hanoverian ſucceſſion, and the Proteſtant religion, ought to form themſelves into aſſociations, to prevent the nefarious deſigns of Miniſtry, who now ſeem to be forming a deſign to create a civil war in this country, in order to bury and eraſe their other great crime of having created one in America.

Among the ſubſcribers to the relief of the diſtreſſed American priſoners in England, at the meeting at the King's Arms, in Cornhill, on Wedneſday laſt, were the Earl of Abingdon 100l. the Earl of Shelburne 100l. Sir George Savile 105 l. &c. &c. It is hoped, this charitable relief will be general; as the treatment thoſe unfortunate people have met with in England has been truly ſevere and inhuman.

Dec. 27. A letter from Manchester has the following article:—Our miniſterial gentry have been very liberal in ſubſcribing a large ſum of money to raiſe 1000 men to ſerve his Majeſty in America; but they forgot the main point, where thoſe men were to come from. All the farmers and manufacturers ſtrongly oppoſe the ſcheme, calling it a deſtructive one. Hands are much wanted already in the farming buſineſs, ſo many having been enticed into his Majeſty's ſervice, and ſent to America, and not one of them have ſince been heard of; nor do any young men, that I know of ſeem willing to enter into a ſervice where there is neither honour nor profit; ſo that I believe they will not be able in ſix months time to raiſe 1000 men in the whole county.

Dec. 30. The tranſports which were ſent to take on board the German recruits are returned to England, under convoy of the Waſp ſloop, Capt. Yeates.

Jan. 8. The ſtocks falling ſo rapidly alarms all ranks of people very much. There having been but little buſineſs done in the ſtocks of late, gives a moſt ſerious appearance to this great and ſudden fall, which is expected to continue; as moſt people are now convinced, that the American war is a bad meaſure, and that a war with France is unavoidable.

Stocks fell again yeſterday upwards of two per cent. It is an alarming fact, and muſt awaken the public to a proper attention to the horrid meaſures purſuing by the preſent Miniſters, that public credit is declining ſo rapidly. Since the 18th of November laſt ſtocks have fallen no leſs than TEN per cent. Every nation in the known world is rejoicing at our folly, in carrying on this mad war with ourſelves, in America. Every man of ſenſe and diſcernment in England is againſt it; but the Miniſtry and the Scotch are for it.

It is univerſally ſaid and believed, that the Americans have made a treaty of commerce and alliance with France. Some months ago an Engliſh gentleman, who came from Paris, affirmed, that Dr. F. ſaid, "That nation would "ſhew herſelf to be the wiſeſt, who firſt acknowledged "the independence of America." It was alſo obſerved, at the beginning of this wicked war, that his M. by adhering to the advice of his *falſe* friends, was reduced to this alternative, viz. *To part with his Miniſters*, or *his Colonies*. He choſe the latter. He has kept his Miniſters, and loſt America.

It was ſaid yeſterday, that the new corps offered by Manchester and Liverpool, would not be accepted; it being diſcovered that the introduction of Jacobites, of a certain deſcription, would give offence to a great part of the army.

Doctors Commons Intelligence Extraordinary.

We hear that a *divorce* of a very extraordinary nature, between *John Bull* and his wife *Americana*, is ſhortly to take place, which will aſtoniſh all Europe. The cauſe of quarrel originated one morning over their *tea*, which would have been inſtantly made up, but for the *roguery* of Mr. Bull's *ſervants*, who had an *intereſt* in keeping them at variance. Now it has ſpread ſo wide, that a *reconciliation is thought impracticable*; as every meeting, inſtead of mediating, ends in hoſtilities. The conſequence of this divorce will be, that *John Bull* will have nothing to live upon but the *little original farm* he had before marriage; whilſt his wife will be in *ſole* poſſeſſion of the *great eſtate ſhe brought him*; and if ſhe *marries Nick Frog*, (as there is a great probability ſhe will) God knows whether they may not ſtrip John Bull of his paternal inheritance, and turn him out into the ſtreet. So true it is what the poet ſings,

"*Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turn'd,*

"*Nor Hell a greater fury than a woman ſcorn'd.*"

Jan. 13. It is determined to recall Gen. Howe as ſoon as the campaign is ended; and Gen. Murray, at Minorca, is ſent for to command the army in America next year. Lord Amherſt is alſo to go; but his Lordſhip is to go as Chief Commiſſioner, with ſome fooliſh propoſitions, which no man in his ſenſes would have thought of

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UTRECHT, December 3.

WE ſome time ago mentioned that the Heſſe, Hanau, and Anſpach troops had met with ſome difficulties in deſcending the Rhine, which is confirmed from all parts: The letters from Cleves and the Weſel mention, that the Regency of Hanover having ſome time ago notified to that of Cleves, that ſeveral tranſports of German troops, deſtined for America, were on their way, and having at the ſame time aſked a free paſſage for theſe troops through the Pruſſian dominions, the Regency of Cleves had expedited the neceſſary orders; but General Salomon, Commandant of Weſel, had ſince received freſh orders from his Sovereign, poſitively forbidding the auxiliary German troops deſtined for America from paſſing through his dominions; in conſequence of which, an expreſs was ſent to the Heſſian and Anſpach troops then on their march, to communicate to them theſe freſh orders; and we hear from Embden that the Commandant of that place had by order of his Pruſſian Majeſty ſtopt a tranſport of troops from Anſpach Bayreuth, which were going to Holland, and from thence to America.

Although we are ignorant of the real motives which induced the King of Pruſſia to make this refuſal, it is reported that he did it at the requeſt of the Emperor. It has long been a complaint that North-America depopulates Germany very conſiderably. The Diet of Ratiſbon, ſenſible of this, did all they could to put a ſtop to theſe emigrations; notwithſtanding which, many German Princes have granted their ſubjects to ſerve in America againſt theſe Colonies. This leads many people to think, that the Emperor, in order to prevent any further depopulation, has requeſted the King of Pruſſia to refuſe the troops a paſſage through his dominions; and what ſupports this opinion is, that the letters from Heſſe mention, that the States of that Principality violently oppoſe the deſign of the Landgrave to grant 2000 more of his troops to the Court of Great-Britain, and that they have even reſolved to addreſs the Emperor on this ſubject.

he Scotch new levies are to go with Gen. Murray, [illegible]
English new levies are to stay at home. One part [illegible]
ministration are for a war upon the coast only of Amer[illegible]
another part are for a land war, a third part are for a naval war, and some few are for no war at all. The last are the wisest.

Letters from Admiral Young, on the Leeward Island station, mention, that a reinforcement of men of war is greatly wanted for the better protection of the trade against the American privateers, which swarm in those seas; and it is said that the same will be granted.

Jan. 20. A correspondent says, it is true that Lord North intends, in a few days, to move for the repeal of all the American acts since 1763; and to propose, that America shall hereafter raise and pay to Great-Britain, a certain sum yearly, in case of war, &c. This is the extremity of insanity and cowardice. It is a plan so complete in folly, that it would destroy any man, but him who is destined to propose it. And in order to pave the way for this silly, impotent bubble, a *new lie* is circulating by all the runners, that America would be very glad of peace upon any terms. How often must these bunglers be told, America does not care a farthing for them.

A letter from Manchester by Saturday's post says, they have not yet raised quite two hundred men in that town and its environs; and it is thought half of these will desert.

A few English Tories and Scotch Jacobites, resident in Westminster, and chiefly *placemen*, are to meet in a few days, for the purpose of raising money to *buy* men, if any are mad enough to *sell* themselves, to be *starved* in America.

Earl Cornwallis's conference with the King, on Sunday, has proved very far from being agreeable. It is confessed, the King was extremely hurt by some of the *honest truths* which Lord Cornwallis stated.

The manly and patriotic conduct of the City of London, in their successful and spirited opposition to the nefarious designs of a despicable Ministry, is worthy of the highest applause, and will, we trust, be considered as an example worthy of imitation by every other corporate town in the kingdom, which may be applied to for the purpose of subscribing to the support of a war, which, however just it may have been, must be acknowledged not only useless but destructive, as the conquest of America is now become so obviously impracticable, that it is matter of astonishment how impudence can assert the contrary, or credulity believe it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Norwich, to his friend in town, dated Jan. 17, 1778.

Lord T———nd has sent circular letters to several gentlemen in the county, in order to bring about a meeting of this city, and to open a subscription to raise a regiment of Norfolk volunteers; and it is even said there was a consultation held at his seat at R—n—m for that purpose; but finding no encouragement, and it being observed to him, "That the sense of the County was "widely different, and that gentlemen here, for the "most part, considered the American war as unjust and "unnatural! as a war of slavery, and a war of blood!" his Lordship dropped the prosecution of his design. The intended county meeting was to have been at the Shire House, in this City, last Tuesday. Who does not see that attempts of this sort by courtiers, are only made to keep their places, and to strengthen their own interest and importance with the Ministry."

It is not sufficient, that the Scotch should govern this nation, and that they should destroy its constitution, plunder its inhabitants, occupy all places of trust and emolument, and disgrace us abroad, but they should even add insult to injury, and appear in our public streets in the very dress which was forbid in the time of that *real King*, GEORGE the SECOND, and in which they have repeatedly endeavoured to send the present Family on the Throne to the pitiful Electorate from whence they emerged. Considering the unjust partiality of his Majesty to a people who never can be sincerely attached to his interest, and in whom it is rank folly to confide, we are at a loss to decide who is the more culpable, the Sovereign in receiving them with open arms, or the People in allowing it, since the rights of the multitude are of more value than those of any individual, however exalted he may be, and ought not to be sacrificed either to the *caprice* of a Prince, or to the *villainy* of a Minister.

Jan. 27. General Harvey has presented a strong remonstrance on the defectiveness of the old corps in Great-Britain; and stating also the necessity of giving three months notice at least to those regiments which shall be ordered to embark for America this year. No orders to any troops are yet issued; consequently, if this remonstrance is attended to, and there is no reason to doubt it, no troops will be embarked till the 1st of May at soonest.

It is the general opinion that the expence of the present year, those of government and other subscriptions included, will cost this nation more than any for at least 30 years past.

Feb. 9. It was on Saturday currently reported that the Grafton East-Indiaman, was cut out of St. Helena road, and made a prize of by two American privateers. The Grafton, if this report be true, is the first East-Indiaman taken either in this or the last war, and is valued at 200,000l.

The ministry had better not have ordered another fast-day; for, *thirteen* days after the last, the Hessian brigade was taken at Trenton, and their affairs ever since that period have rather gone the crab-way. The God of nature pays no other regard to hypocrisy, than to punish it to the full of its deserts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A great number of members went early to the house yesterday, to hear Mr. Burke's motion: The house was full, and the hon. member began with an awful solemnity to prepare their minds, and incline them to adopt his sentiments and join him in his endeavours to make the house as sensible as he was of the many barbarities which he said had been committed during the war in America. He described the savage ungovernable rage of the Indians let loose upon the unarmed, the aged, the infant, and the helpless female; he painted them rioting in murder, lust, and rapine; he drew in the most moving terms the sufferings of the unhappy victims whom they devoted to death; a death which his pathetic eloquence made wear an aspect horrid almost beyond conception. Raised by his own pictures to a high degree of indignation, he inveighed most bitterly on those who, by arming a treaty with barbarians, should be justly deemed the authors of all the calamities which attended inhuman measure. Administration; Lord Dunmore, Gen. Burgoyne, were placed upon the carpet; and

[illegible]

[illegible] to all [illegible]
thought [illegible]
himself a [illegible]
weakness or [illegible]
or left flowers of [illegible] his readership would bear the test of examination, he directed them immediately to the head, when they were of a less strong complexion, he sent them [illegible] the heart, dressed in all the interesting forms that [illegible] them, and procure them a favourable reception.

Reason and [illegible] were addressed in their turns; and each, [illegible] latter, seemed not a little affected. Like a [illegible] man, he sometimes took compassion on [illegible], and to dispel the gloom which sublime passion had spread upon their faces, he assumed, when his subject permitted him, A jocular style, and giving a free scope to his good humour, he made the house forget the bloody scenes he had painted, and express their satisfaction at what flowed from his vein of wit, by frequent and long fits of laughter. In a word, the three different styles described by rhetoricians, were happily employed by him, and none of them failed to produce the proper effect.

In terra domat, in media placet, urget in alto.

The whole speech, though it lasted full three hours, was no more than a *preface* to his motion, though the ordinary rule of prefaces was a *little* inverted by it, as the motion bore no manner of proportion to it.

The manumission of the negroes by Lord Dunmore was drawn in characters not the most honorable to that nobleman, either as a man, or a friend to justice, and was thought of too conspicuous a nature by the orator to be placed in a *back* ground, he therefore brought it forward, and added a *lustre* to the enormity of it by heightening the colouring. When he thought he had said sufficient for his purpose, he moved, that copies of the treaties entered into with the Indians should be laid before the house.

The motion was warmly opposed by administration; and as vigorously defended by the minority. The arguments of the latter differed but little from those of Mr. Burke: they all shaped theirs after his model; the difference lay only in the colourings and fancy of the dress.

The opposite side vindicated the Indians in a great degree from the very severe reflections thrown on them; instances, and those not a few, of their humanity were adduced; and the *strict* discipline they were forced to submit to, and which was contrary to their way of carrying on a war by surprise and in flying parties, was pointed out as the identical cause which made them quit our camps and abandon us: This ought in justice to clear the Generals of every imputation of barbarity. The facts alledged as proofs of the untameable and ungovernable rage of the Indians, were by much exaggerated; owed a great deal of their horror to the fancy of the orator; and such as they were, they ought to be deemed the acts of a few lawless banditti of their body, who equally disclaimed obedience to our commanders and their own; and not be attributed to the nation, who to the knowledge of many members of the house, had often acted with a degree of humanity that might make even Christians blush.

The freeing the negroes, by Lord Dunmore, was justified on the ground of necessity: it was impossible to raise men otherwise to recover our just rights; every *private* consideration should give way to promote the *public* good; besides, the Congress had done more; they had declared *three millions* of subjects independent of their sovereign and their mother country. They armed against their parent, and spilled her blood; they should therefore be the last to complain of the liberty granted to the negroes.

The debate was warm, interesting and long, for it lasted near *seven* hours. The question was put at a quarter past eleven, when the motion was rejected by a majority of EIGHTY-SIX.

Ayes for the motion 137 Noes 223.

Feb. 20. It is remarkable that when the question was put on Tuesday night, on Lord North's conciliatory proposition, not one of the government people cried *aye*, all the *ayes* were on one side.

It is believed that the prayer of the people will, on the approaching fast-day, be in general for peace; and that it would please the Almighty to open the eyes of his Majesty, that he may see the horrible iniquity of his ministers, and give them up to the just resentment of the nation.

Last Tuesday se'nnight, it is said, an express was received from Paris, acquainting the Ministry of the Treaty between the Court of France and the Americans, secretly carrying on at Versailles;--- immediately after a council was called, where only the select members were present, and there it was determined on to make the proposals which Lord North, the next day, in the house of commons, acquainted the members he should lay before them as last Tuesday, and which he accordingly did.

[illegible] relaxation appears, on the side of Government, in [illegible] shipping of stores or raising of men, on account of Lord North's proposals.

Four companies of the train of artillery, at Woolwich, are ordered for America, and will shortly embark, under the command of Col. M'Bean.

General Trapand's regiment, now quartered at Edinburgh, is under orders to embark immediately for North-America.

A correspondent desires to congratulate the public upon an end being put to the American war. The Ministers are at their *ne plus ultra*. They cannot go on with it. Every intended measure for the war is suspended. All things are at a dead stand. No man (in office) at this moment, has any opinion about what *can*, or *cannot* or *should* be done. The dilemma confessed, and the impossibility of carrying on the war is admitted, but who makes peace?--- None but Lord Chatham.

The exact number of American prisoners now confined in the several goals throughout the kingdom according to the returns of Government, is rated at 941 persons.

YORK-TOWN, May 9.

Extracts of a Letter from an American Gentleman in France, high in Office, dated Paris, Feb. 8, 1778.

"My last advices from England, which are as late as the 29th of January, say, General Howe is universally condemned. He sent a message by Lord Cornwallis, that if Lord George Germaine continued in office, he must desire to come home. Lord George Germaine, on being told this, *with a greatness of mind peculiar to himself*, begged leave to resign; but his Majesty, with a [illegible] and goodness natural to him, refused his request. Hence,

[illegible]

Lord North has [illegible]
both a silly and [illegible]
bills proposed [illegible]
taxes upon you, which is [illegible]
tory act, as that only in general terms [illegible]
taxation. The this right by the act [illegible]
yet another Parliament, even the same [illegible]
ther day, may for as good reasons *repeal* [illegible]
act of pacification is still more [illegible]
illusory, for it is too explicit to be [illegible]
Commissioners are to be vested with full [illegible]
imaginable mischief and villainy, without [illegible]
authority to do any good until it is [illegible]
ment, viz. they may proclaim a cessation of [illegible]
and break it at pleasure, so that if the [illegible]
disbands on the faith of their proclamation, [illegible]
be commenced at any moment they please, when they
are most sure of doing the greatest mischief. [illegible]
should be admitted, or treaty commenced, [illegible]
or four months after every British soldier [illegible]
barked from the continent, or rather, until [illegible]
in Europe is authenticated. Again, the Commissioners
may suspend the prohibitory act, and enforce it at pleasure; so that if American vessels venture to sea on the faith of the proclamation, they may at any time be taken in the trap by the law being enforced. 'Tis not possible to conceive that the British Ministry, idiots and wicked as they are, can be such *perfect fools* as to expect any benefit from these acts; the truth is what they publicly boast, that *their greatest reliance is on bribery*, if they are but admitted to have free access to the Members of the Congress; for it is in every one's mouth, that near half a million of guineas are sent over. Two of the Commissioners at present talked of to be sent to America are, W. Henry Lyttleton Lord Westcote, and Hans Stanley, both members of Parliament. These men are thought deep over-reaching gentry, and to be as faithless as any of the British Ministry. The last, Hans Stanley, is an old Stager, and as much experienced in the art of bribery and corruption as any man in England. Take care how you let them come among you, or even into the country. A wicked attempt has been made to declare the currency of America not a legal tender at the pacification between England and America!

"France and Spain have not been for a century past so well prepared for war as they are at present. By a list now in my hands, the two nations will have too fifty ships of the line ready for sea in a month from this time."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of rank in London, to a gentleman of great importance, in a public character, at Paris, dated February 24, 1778, intercepted.

"Our distress increases daily---The faction plague us much---they have given, indeed, no opposition to our bill of conciliation, the principle of which they approve, tho' they think it comes too late.---They are likely to object to parts of it in the committee before which it is to-day, but we care not for their impotent struggles.

"We know not as yet whether the bill will pass, or what alterations may be made in it, but it was sent away ten days ago to America, to prevent the supposed treaty with America making too great an impression."

In CONGRESS, May 6, 1778.

Resolved, That when any ship or vessel of war, in the service of the United States, shall be lost by capture or otherwise, a Court of Enquiry, consisting of that Continental Navy Board which shall, by the Marine Committee of Congress, be directed to proceed therein, or any three persons that such Navy Board may appoint, be held to enquire into the cause of such loss; and if it shall appear that the same was occasioned by the negligence or misconduct of the captain or any other commissioned officer belonging to the ship or vessel of war so lost, that then a court-martial be held for the trial of the officer so offending, to consist of such officers, if conveniently to be collected, as by the rules and regulations of the navy constitute a court martial, otherwise of five such persons as the said Navy Board shall for that purpose appoint. And if such loss should be by capture, and it shall appear on trial that the same was occasioned by the cowardice or treachery of the commanding officer, then and in that case such commanding officer shall suffer death: And if the loss, by capture or otherwise, should be occasioned by any other misconduct, such commanding officer shall be by such court-martial cashiered.

Resolved, That when two or more ships or vessels of war in the service of these States are in company, and any or either of them shall be lost, by capture or otherwise, a court of enquiry, so constituted as aforesaid, be held to enquire into the causes thereof. And if it should appear that such loss was occasioned by the misconduct or negligence of any captain or commanding officer of any other ship or vessel in company, that then a court-martial, constituted as before directed, shall be held for the trial of the officer so offending; and if the loss should be by capture, and it should appear on trial that such capture was occasioned by the cowardice or treachery of such captain or commanding officer, or his withholding his assistance from the ship or vessel of war so captured, then and in that case such captain or commanding officer shall suffer death; but if it shall appear that the loss happened thro' any other misconduct of such captain or commanding officer, then he shall be by such court-martial cashiered.

Resolved, That if upon enquiry as aforesaid into the conduct of any officer or officers in the service of these States, it shall appear that they, or any of them, shall have offended in any instance mentioned in these resolutions, it shall be in the power of the [illegible] to suspend such officer or officers until a trial by court-martial shall be had; and the Navy Board shall forthwith transmit to the Marine Committee the proceedings of such court of enquiry, with their doings in consequence thereof; and to Congress all the proceedings of such court-martial when any shall be had, previous to the execution of any capital sentence that shall be by such court-martial awarded, to the end that Congress may extend their mercy to such offenders as they may judge to be proper objects thereof.

Resolved, That these resolutions [illegible] force and virtue from the date hereof, and [illegible]

[illegible], Secretary.

Printed this Evening, 1778.

The HALCYON DAYS of Old England, Or, The Wisdom of Administration Exemplified: A Ballad.

To the Tune of—Ye Motley of Mortals.

I.

GIVE ear to my song, I'll not talk you a story,
This is the bright æra of *Old England's* glory!
And tho' *Some* may think us in pitiful plights,
I'll shew they're *Malicious*, for matters are right!
Sing tantararara *wise* all, wise all,
Sing tantararara *wise* all!

II.

[illegible] cavils of weak, silly elves!
[illegible] wise men!—they say themselves!
[illegible] may hear it with wonder,
[illegible] WISDOM that exhibits such *blunder*!
Sing tantararara *wise* all, &c.

III.

[illegible] are engag'd in a *glorious* war!
[illegible] about us, about *feathers and fur*)
With *fleets* they push what they've planned with *sense*!
Forty millions they've spent—for a tax of *three-pence*!
Sing tantararara *wise* all, &c.

IV.

The *factions* of the *nation* do grieve them so sore,
To [illegible] our *Parties*—*they heed* us no more!
[illegible] as the *American* cattle, pay *dear money*!
Let *wealthy* this kingdom, and send them the money!
Sing tantararara *wise* all, &c.

V.

What honours they're gaining by taking their *forts*,
Pulling *flying Banners*, and blowing up *parts*!
[illegible] would have *work'd* them—but for a mishap—
[illegible] and *Arnold*—he's caught in a trap!
Sing tantararara *wise* all, &c.

VI.

But *Howe* was more cautious and prudent by far,
He sail'd with his fleet up the great *Delaware*:
All summer he struggled, and strove to *undo* them,
But the *pinch* of it was, that *he could not get to them!*
Sing tantararara *wise* all, &c.

VII.

Oh! think us not cruel, because our allies
Are savagely scalping men, women and boys!
Maternal affection to this step doth move us—
The more they are scalped—*the more they will love us!*
Sing tantararara *wise* all, &c.

VIII.

Some folks are uneasy, and make a great pother,
For the loss of *one* army, and *half* of another:
But, Sirs, next campaign by *ten thousands* we'll slay them,
If we can but find soldiers, and *money to pay them!*
Sing tantararara *wise* all, &c.

IX.

I've sung you my song, now I'll give you a pray'r;
May *peace* soon succeed to this horrible war!
Again may we live with our brethren in *concord*,
And the authors of mischief all hang in a *string* cord!
Sing tantararara *wise* all, wise all,
Sing tantararara wise all.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Huntington township, York county, on the 8th of March last, an old milch COW. The owner is desired to come speedily, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ JOSEPH DODS.

York-Town, May 2, 1778.

LOST or stolen, last Thursday, in the town of York, a POCKET-BOOK, folded in the manner as parchment pocket-books usually are, with two commissions to the subscriber in the same, and three [illegible]mental lottery tickets, viz. No. 75,750, 75,751, and 75[illegible]. Any person having found the same, and will deliver them to the subscriber, or to John Schultz, in York-Town, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, besides what money was in the pocket-book. The abovementioned tickets are the property of the following persons, viz. John M'Kellip, Mary and Eli Good, and George and Barbara Klemhoff. If any of said tickets should prove fortunate, and draw any prize or prizes, the Managers are requested not to pay the same to any person or persons, except to the owners aforesaid, or to those whom they will empower. ¶ JACOB GOOD.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment, on the 24th of April last, the following men, viz. *Jo[illegible]*, about 20 years of age, fair complexion, [illegible] hair; he formerly lived in Warrington township, York county. *Elisha Davis*, about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 18 years of age, black complexion and black hair; he formerly lived in Warrington township, York county. *William Bell*, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a reddish complexion, and is a small middle fellow; formerly lived near Hunter's-town, in York county. *Thomas Reed*, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dutch complexion, and [illegible] hair; formerly lived in Cumberland county. And *James Brooks*, aged 21 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a reddish complexion, black hair, and is a stout well set fellow; he is a German, and formerly lived in Reading township, York county. They all belong to Major Franchemont's company. Whoever takes up said deserters, and confines them in any goal, or delivers them to Lieut. [illegible]PHENSON, shall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for each man. ‡

Carlisle, May 2, 1778.

[illegible] DOLLARS REWARD.

[illegible] from the subscriber living at Carlisle Iron-[illegible], a Negroe Slave, named Anthony, about [illegible] of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on an old [illegible] with brown stripes; buckskin breeches, white [illegible] stockings and old shoes. Whoever takes up the said slave, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS MAYBERRY.

[illegible]

[illegible] Sung to the Tune of Ye Mortals.

I.

[illegible] I [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] I to [illegible]
I [illegible]
'Twas there I [illegible],
All seated on [illegible],
With cubes [illegible] and [illegible],
And Tarpe[illegible] [illegible].

At my Approach [illegible],
And one [illegible],
First wip'd a Tear [illegible] Eye,
Then her Petti[illegible].

'A Wretch forlorn, [illegible] two feet,
'That begs from Door to Door,
'Oh! stop and give, for Charity,
'A Penny to the Poor.

'Tho' now in Tatters I appear,
'Yet know my Time has been,
'When I partook the World's great Share,
'And better days have seen.

Proceed, said I, whilst I attend
The Story of thy Woe,
Proceed, and Charity shall lend
Some Help before I go.

'If blooming Honours Men delight?
'If Charms in Wealth they see?
'My Fame once soar'd a glorious Height,
'And who more rich than me?

'Of Sons and Daughters I can boast
'A long illustrious Line;
'Of Servants could command a Host,
'For large Domains were mine.

'But *George*, my youngest, faithless Boy,
'Hath all my Powers o'erthrown,
'And in the very Beds of Joy,
'The Seeds of Sorrow sown.

'He, thirsting for supreme Command,
'Contemn'd my wise Decrees,
'And with a sacrilegious Hand
'My dearest Rights did seize.

'A magic Wand I once possess'd,
'A Cap aloft it bore,
'Of all my Treasures this the best,
'And none I valued more.

'Ruthless, he broke the sacred Rod,
'The Cap he tumbled down,
'Destroying thus what with their Blood
'His Ancestors had won.

'An Orphan Child fell to my Care,
'Fair as the Morn was she,
'To large Possessions she was Heir,
'And friendly still to me.

'But *George*, my Son, beheld the Maid
'With fierce lascivious Eye;
'To ravish her a Plan he laid,
'And she was forc'd to fly.

'She's gone—and will no more depend
'On cruel *George* or me;
'No longer now my boasted Friend,
'Nor of my Family.

'Bad Measures often end in worse—
'His fell Intent to gain,
'He sent, in Rage, a mighty Force
'To bring her back again.

'But, to protect the injur'd Maid,
'Her faithful Houshold came,
'In Battle strong they stood array'd,
'And gain'd immortal Fame.

'Mongst these a God-like Heroe rose,
'Wise, generous and brave,
'He check'd the Fury of her Foes,
'His Arm was strong to save:

'So near Perfection, that he stood
'Upon the Bound'ry Line,
'Of infinite from finite Good,
'Of human from divine.

'Defeated thus in all his Schemes,
'My foolish, wicked Son
'Awak'd from his delusive Dreams,
'And found himself undone.

'Mean while I suffer'd in Disgrace,
'No Comfort could I find,
'I saw Distress come on apace,
'With Pain close behind.

'At length, distracted quite with Grief,
'I left my native Home,
'Depending now on chance Relief,
'Abroad for Bread I roam.

'A Shield and Lance once grac'd these Hands—
'Perhaps you've heard my Fame,
'For I was known in distant Lands,
'BRITANNIA is my Name.

'*Britannia* now in Rags you see,
'I beg from Door to Door,
'Oh! give, kind Sir, for Charity,
'*A Penny to the Poor.*'

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in York-Town, an apprentice boy, named *George Wise*, about fifteen and a half years of age, about five feet three inches high, short black hair; had on, when he went away, a round hat, blue coat, with metal buttons, white flannel jacket, black velvet breeches, blue ribbed stockings, half soaled shoes, and a home made shirt. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any goal in this State, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by FREDERICK ADERHOLD. ¶

York-Town, April 8, 1778.

WANTED,

A MAN of good character, who understands working a CUPOLA or AIR-FURNACE for smelting of lead. Such a person will meet with suitable encouragement and employment in this State, by applying to DANIEL ROBERDEAU, in York-Town, by letter or in person. tf.

[illegible] according [illegible] and [illegible] persons at least [illegible] or other papers remaining in my hands, [illegible] call on, on me for them, within three weeks from this time, as I intend shortly after that to leave this [illegible]. Any persons that have demands against me are desired to bring them in, that they may be paid; and such as are in my debt, are requested to discharge the same. ¶ SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

April 29, 1778.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

WAS broke open and stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, in Baltimore-Town, on Monday night the 27th inst. two valuable HORSES, viz. one a BLACK, with a star in his forehead, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands, is well made, paces, trots and canters exceeding well, and has a good carriage.—The other a bright BAY, 8 or 9 years old this spring, and about the same height of the black, with a black mane and tail, has always been used to the chair or carriage, the hair on each side has been worn off by the traces, trots middling fast, and canters but badly; his tail is long. The above Horses, when taken, were in exceeding good order.—Whoever takes up the said Horses, so that the owner may get them again, and secures the thief or thieves, that they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward; or One Hundred Dollars for each of the creatures, with reasonable charges, paid by ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

N. B. The aforesaid Horses are supposed to have been stolen by one *William Trugard*, a deserter from General Pulaski's Legion, and advertised in the Maryland Journal, of yesterday's date.

CAME to the plantation of James Smith, Esq; in York township, about the middle of April, a large black and white spotted HEIFER, between 3 and 4 years old, the horns bending inwards, has no ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, by LAWRENCE POLLY, living on said plantation. ¶

Strabane Township, York County, april 8.

WAS FOUND, by the subscriber, on the great road between York-Town and Rudy's Tavern, a small bundle of MONEY. The owner proving his property and paying the charge of this advertisement, may have it again. JAMES DICKSON. ¶

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the* UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, must bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM, in Carrolsburgh, York county containing 200 acres; the richness of soil, a proper proportion of meadow ground, and the situation, equally remote from the Indian and British savages, renders it one of the most elegible retreats in this State: about 60 acres of plow-land and meadow are cleared, a log house and barn built, a young orchard planted, and a well dug. For terms, apply to WILLIAM COCHRAN, living near said place. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation of Andrew Livingston, late deceased, containing 314 acres, situate in Mountjoy township, York county, and State of Pennsylvania, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other office-houses; about 150 acres of upland cleared, 30 acres of meadow, and 30 more may be made, 20 of which can easily be watered, a draw-well, and two streams of water, one of which has a good mill-seat. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living near said place. ‡ JOHN LIVINGSTON.

Elizabeth-Town, April 8, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, last night, from this place, a certain *Samuel Davis*, alias *Samuel Tabb*, alias *Samuel Tompkins*, a slim made fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, short black hair, brown complexion; had on a light blue coat, striped and figured waistcoat, blue and white striped linen overalls, a pair of white Indian legings, and a round hat; he stole and took with him one ruffled holland shirt, one plain country linen ditto, one red and purple striped chintz gown, one pair of shoes, one pair of open wrought silver buckles, one pair of superfine white worsted stockings, one neat screw barrel pistol, with brass mounting. Whoever secures the above deserter, so that the effects can be recovered, shall receive the above reward, besides the allowance made by Act of Assembly. ¶ ELIE WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 230 acres of land, situate in Fawn township, York county, 7 miles from M'Call's ferry, and 15 from Peach-bottom, having thereon a good dwelling-house and barn, about 100 acres cleared, 12 acres of meadow made, and 20 more may be made; also two good orchards. The place is pleasantly situated and well watered. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the place WILLIAM M'CASKEY. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 23d day of March last, from the subscriber, in Manchester township, York county, A SORREL HORSE, [illegible] about 17 hands high, a natural pacer, [illegible] a small strip of white [illegible] with [illegible] likewise two white [illegible] by a blast from the collar. Whoever takes up [illegible] cures the said horse, [illegible] again, shall have the above reward, paid by ¶ CASPER CARN[illegible]

April 29.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette* of *May* 9, 1778.

YORK-TOWN, MAY 13.

From a Philadelphia Paper, of May 9, 1778, printed by James Humphreys, junior, we have extracted the following.

By the Porcupine Frigate, arrived in the River Yeſterday Morning from London, we are favoured with the following Advices.

LONDON, March 17.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following is the meſſage delivered by Lord Weymouth to the Houſe of Lords laſt Tueſday.

George R.

HIS Majeſty having been informed, by order of the French King, that a treaty of amity and commerce has been ſigned between the court of France and certain perſons employed by his Majeſty's revolted ſubjects in North-America, has judged it neceſſary to direct, that a copy of the declaration delivered by the French ambaſſador to Lord Viſcount Weymouth be laid before the Houſe of Lords; and at the ſame time to acquaint them, that his Majeſty has thought proper, in conſequence of this offenſive communication on the part of the court of France, to ſend orders to his ambaſſador to withdraw from that court.

His Majeſty is perſuaded that the juſtice and good faith of his conduct towards foreign powers, and the ſincerity of his wiſhes to preſerve the tranquility of Europe, will be acknowledged by all the world; and his Majeſty truſts that he ſhall not ſtand reſponſible for the diſturbance of that tranquility, if he ſhould find himſelf called upon to reſent ſo unprovoked and unjuſt an aggreſſion on the honour of his crown and the eſſential intereſts of his kingdoms, contrary to the moſt ſolemn aſſurances, ſubverſive of the law of nations, and injurious to the rights of every ſovereign power in Europe.

His Majeſty relying with the firmeſt confidence on the zealous and affectionate ſupport of his faithful people, is determined to be prepared to exert, if it ſhall become neceſſary, all the force and reſources of his kingdoms, which he truſts will be found adequate to repel every inſult and attack, and to maintain and uphold the power and reputation of this country. G. R.

The Lord Viſcount Weymouth alſo (by His Majeſty's command) laid before the houſe a copy of a paper delivered to Lord Viſcount Weymouth by the Marquis de Noailles the 13th of March 1778, and tranſlation, which is as follows:

THE under-ſigned ambaſſador of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has received expreſs orders to make the following declaration to the Court of London:

The United States of North-America, who are in full poſſeſſion of Independence, as pronounced by them on the 4th of July 1776, having propoſed to the King, to conſolidate by a formal convention the connection begun to be eſtabliſhed between the two nations, the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have ſigned a treaty of friendſhip and commerce, deſigned to ſerve as a foundation for their mutual good correſpondence.

His Majeſty being determined to cultivate the good underſtanding ſubſiſting between France and Great-Britain, by every means compatible with his dignity, and the good of his ſubjects, thinks it neceſſary to make this proceeding known to the court of London, and to declare at the ſame time, that the contracting parties have paid great attention, not to ſtipulate any excluſive advantages in favour of the French nation; and that the United States have reſerved the liberty of treating with every nation whatever, upon the ſame footing of equality and reciprocity.

In making this communication to the court of London, the king is firmly perſuaded, ſhe will find new proofs of his majeſty's conſtant and ſincere diſpoſition for peace; and that his Britannic Majeſty, animated by the ſame ſentiments, will equally avoid every thing that may alter their good harmony; and that he will particularly take effectual meaſures to prevent the commerce between his Majeſty's ſubjects and the United States of North-America from being interrupted, and to cauſe all the uſages received between commercial nations to be in this reſpect obſerved, and all thoſe rules which can be ſaid to ſubſiſt between the two crowns of France and Great-Britain.

In this juſt confidence, the under-ſigned ambaſſador thinks it ſuperfluous to acquaint the Britiſh miniſter that the King his maſter, being determined to protect effectually the lawful commerce of his ſubjects, and to maintain the dignity of his flag, his Majeſty has, in conſequence, taken eventual meaſures in concert with the United States of North-America.

Signed Le M. DE NOAILLES.

London, March 13, 1778.

The following is the humble addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, preſented to his Majeſty yeſterday, in conſequence of the foregoing meſſage:

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, return our humble thanks to your Majeſty for the communication of the paper preſented to Lord Viſcount Weymouth by order of the French King, and for acquainting us, that in conſequence of this offenſive declaration, your Majeſty has thought proper to order your ambaſſador to withdraw from the court of France. And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is with the utmoſt difficulty we can reſtrain the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of the reſentment and indignation, which we feel for this unjuſt and unprovoked aggreſſion on the honour of your Majeſty's crown, and the eſſential intereſts of your kingdoms, contrary to the law of nations, and injurious to the rights and poſſeſſions of every ſovereign power in Europe.

The good faith and uprightneſs of your Majeſty's conduct towards foreign powers, and the ſincerity of your intentions to preſerve the general tranquility, muſt be acknowledged by all the world; and your Majeſty cannot be conſidered as reſponſible for the diſturbance of that tranquility, if you ſhould find yourſelf called upon to reſiſt the enterprizes of that reſtleſs and dangerous ſpirit of ambition and aggrandizement, which has ſo often invaded the rights and threatened the liberties of Europe.

We ſhould be wanting in our duty to your Majeſty and to ourſelves, if we did not give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our moſt zealous aſſiſtance and ſupport. Every ſentiment of loyalty to your Majeſty, and of love to our country, will animate us to ſtand forth in the public defence, and to promote every meaſure that ſhall be found neceſſary for enabling your Majeſty to vindicate the honour of your Crown, and to protect the juſt rights and eſſential intereſts of theſe kingdoms.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious Anſwer:

My Lords,

I thank you for this loyal and affectionate addreſs. Nothing ſhall be wanting on my part, that may tend to the effectual ſupport of the juſt rights of my Crown, and the true intereſts of my people. Theſe great and important conſiderations ſhall ever be the immediate object of my attention.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

On Tueſday the Houſe read ſeveral public and private bills.

Lord North, agreeable to his intimation, delivered his Majeſty's meſſage, literally the ſame as in the Upper Houſe. Mr. Baker moved the diſmiſſion of the Miniſters, as an amendment, which produced a very long debate of the ſame nature and ſubſtance as that in the Lords.

Lord North painted the ſituation of this country as much more comfortable than ſome perſons in oppoſition had held out. His Lordſhip ſaid our navy was in a much better condition than it had been in at the commencement of the late war, and that the new levies were nearly filled; that we ſhould ſpeedily have 30,000 men in arms, which, added to the militia, who would forthwith be embodied, would be an ample force for the internal ſafety of the kingdom. His Lordſhip further ſaid that he had, ſince he had ſat that day in the houſe, received intelligence that every ſhilling of the firſt depoſit on the new ſubſcription had been paid.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, March 14.

"We hear that orders are come down for a draught of 500 men to be made from each of the regiments now raiſing in Scotland, to be ſhipped for America by the 25th of March; as two armed veſſels are arrived at Greenock, ſome tranſports engaged there, and many more expected from England, it is imagined they will embark at that port."

March 19. There was the hotteſt preſs on the Thames on Tueſday night and yeſterday morning ever known. The gangs took a great number of ſailors; not a veſſel eſcaped them, even thoſe that had protections were carried off.

Several merchant-ſhips, which have taken in their lading, were ready to ſail, and had got protections for their men, are now detained, their men, notwithſtanding their protections, being taken away by the preſs-gangs; even maſters of fiſhing-veſſels did not eſcape them.

March 20. On Tueſday evening orders were iſſued for the embodying the ſeveral regiments of Militia, and for compleating the regular forces to 30,000 effective men.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS to the KING.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, return our humble thanks to your Majeſty, for the communication of the paper preſented to the Lord Viſcount Weymouth, by the order of the French King; and for acquainting us, that, in conſequence of this offenſive declaration, your Majeſty has thought proper to order your Ambaſſador to withdraw from the Court of France; and we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is with the utmoſt difficulty we can reſtrain the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of the reſentment and indignation which we feel for this unjuſt and unprovoked aggreſſion on the honour of your Majeſty's Crown, and the eſſential intereſts of your kingdoms, contrary to the law of nations, and injurious to the rights and poſſeſſions of every ſovereign power in Europe.

"The faith and uprightneſs of your Majeſty's conduct [illegible] foreign powers, and the ſincerity of your int[illegible] to preſerve the general tranquility, muſt be ackno[illegible]ed by all the world: And your Majeſty cannot be conſidered as reſponſible for the diſturbance of this tranquility, if you ſhould find yourſelf called upon to reſiſt the enterprizes of that reſtleſs and dangerous ſpirit of ambition and aggrandizement, which has ſo often invaded the rights and threatened the liberties of Europe.

"We ſhould be wanting in our duty to your Majeſty, to our conſtituents, and to ourſelves, if we did not give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our moſt zealous aſſiſtance and ſupport: And we have the firmeſt confidence that in every demonſtration of loyalty to your Majeſty, and of love of their country, your faithful ſubjects will vie with each other; and that no conſiderations will divert or deter them from ſtanding forth in the public defence, and from ſuſtaining, with a ſteady perſeverance, any extraordinary burthens and expences which ſhall be found neceſſary, for enabling your Majeſty to vindicate the honour of your Crown, and to protect the juſt rights and eſſential intereſts of theſe kingdoms."

March 21. The Earls of Chatham, Shelburne and Camden, coming immediately into office, was the prevailing opinion yeſterday in the firſt political circles.

Yeſterday morning his Excellency the Marquis de Noailles, the French ambaſſador, the Marchioneſs and their whole ſuite, ſet off for Dover, in order to embark for France.

Lord Viſcount Stormont, our late ambaſſador at the court of Verſailles, arrived in town laſt night.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

Fyler Dibble, with 16 Wood-cutters, were taken off Lloyd's-Neck, on the 26th ult. by a galley carrying a twelve pounder, four whale boats, and about 50 or 60 men; the alarm reaching the men of war on that ſtation, the ſhips boats purſued the rebels, but to no purpoſe, although they perſevered ſo long as to talk to each other, and did not retire until they had received two heavy fires from their twelve pounders graped, and all their muſquetry.

Printed by HALL & SELLERS.